

he said, simply: "On, this is nothing when we get used to it."

#### CAVALRYMEN FIRED UPON.

At the moment this incident two cavalrymen rode down into a creek on whose banks the camp had been laid, to water their horses, and they had scarcely reached the head of the stream when they were fired upon from a house that stood on an adjacent ridge. Instantly, but without the least show of excitement, the general ordered a squad of soldiers, who quickly surrounded the house and captured two men who were found within it. As soon as the men were brought into camp a court-martial was organized to try them, with Col. W. H. L. Wallace as president. The men declared that they had not seen the soldiers, and did not intend to fire upon them, but had merely discharged their guns for the purpose of cleaning them. It appeared very curious, however, that they should both have fired at the same time, and precisely in the direction of the cavalrymen; but after "weighing the evidence," Col. Wallace accepted their story and discharged them, with the hope that they would not commit so grave a blunder again. A few months later a similar incident would have had a very different ending, but we were just beginning war then, and our citizens had not yet become soldiers. A more gallant man than Col. Wallace never lived. He was killed not long afterward while leading his men on the bloody field of Shiloh.

#### GENERAL GRANT UNDER FIRE.

During the reconnaissance I saw General Grant for the first time under fire. Accompanied by his staff and a small squad of mounted men, he started down the river in the direction of Columbus, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the enemy's position. We had not proceeded far when a volley of musketry was fired in our

other periodicals. The general was abused and lampooned in the most outrageous manner, merely because two energetic newspaper men were not permitted to invade the enemy's lines. But his brilliant victories, which followed soon afterward, gave him such a reputation that their paper balls fell off without harming him.

#### INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL POLK.

On reaching Columbus we were granted an immediate interview with General Polk, whom we found to be a most courteous and considerate gentleman. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Confederate major general, and appeared to me to be one of the handsomest men I had ever seen. When my business in connection with the flag of truce had been disposed of, I introduced my lady companion, and she stated her case and pleaded her cause with a feeling and grace that were almost irresistible. But General Polk was a shrewd commander, and she did not succeed in her purpose. He listened to her in silence, with a deference that always marks the manner of a high-bred gentleman in the presence of a lady; and then rising and placing one hand behind him while he slightly gestulated with the other, he said, in courtly and impressive language: "Madam, your afflictions are painful, and they touch me deeply; but we are now involved in the stern realities of war, and cannot be controlled by the humanities of life. I cannot pass you through my lines." That ended our interview. Not another word was said on the subject, for we realized that it would be useless. General Polk had been a bishop in his church, and he was a master of language. I thought as I listened to him that he was one of the most eloquent speakers I had ever heard, his soft Southern accent lending a special charm to the music of his words.

This was my last experience with the

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I want to send in for a special copy of an English publication; in what manner shall I remit?—H. C. N.

When S. S. Prentiss died in 1850 he left four children; are any living at present?—E. D. G.

Three of the four are living.

By what vote did the gold standard act pass Congress? 2. When did President McKinley sign the bill?

In the Senate by 41 to 25; in the House by 169 to 120. 2. March 14, 1900.

Was the command of a European army offered to General Beauregard after the civil war? 2. When did he die?—W. A. Y.

Yes; command of the Roumanian army was offered in 1896, and of the Egyptian in 1897. 2. Feb. 29, 1893.

When, where and by whom was electricity first used as a motive power?—R. L. M.

Its first employment in a car was at Brandon, Vt., in 1835, by Thomas Davenport. This model car operated on a circular track, and was propelled by batteries it carried.

How did the name John Bull originate?—H.

From its application to a native of England in Arbuthnot's ludicrous history of Europe, a work issued in 1712, and sometimes attributed erroneously to Dean Swift. In it the French were styled Lewis Baboon, the Dutch, Nicholas Frog.

What salaries attach to the civil-service positions one takes after passing a first examination? 2. And what are the chances of promotion? The ordinary entrance grade is not far from \$500 a year, but there are lower salaries. 2. They vary in different branches from very poor to excellent.

Will you give the addresses of United States representatives to Argentine Republic, Colombia, Uruguay and Brazil?—F. M.

Our envoys are, in your order, William P. Lord, Buenos Ayres; Charles Burdett Hart, Bogota; William R. Finch, Montevideo; Charles Page Bryan, Rio Janeiro. Then we have several consuls to each country.

I have an old book called the Universal Magazine, part of it dated 1733, part 1738. I claim it to be the oldest paper ever called a magazine. How near right am I?—H. T. You are reasonably near, but not quite. The first magazine was the Gentleman's Magazine, issued at London, England, in 1731.

What is jute, whence does it come and for what is it used?—S. D. G.

A vegetable fiber raised in India. From it are made burlaps, bagging, yarns for the backs of carpets and for oilcloth foundations, cord and twine. The finer qualities are mixed with silk and made into tapestries and a deal of the cheaper grade is used as paper stock.

What are the "Diamond Sculls" mentioned in English boat races?

A pair of crossed silver oars nearly a foot long, ornamented with laurel and diamonds. In the case in which they rest are the names of all their winners. This prize is rowed for annually, the sculls passing to each winner, who receives a silver cup as his own. The prize was established in 1844.

I have a piece of gold marked 21 carats fine and of the same weight as my \$5 gold piece. Will you tell me what a carat of gold is worth?—J. J.

As applied to gold, the carat is a measure of fineness, not of weight. 21 carat gold is seven-eighths pure. Our five-dollar gold piece weighs 25.8 grains, which weight of gold seven-eighths pure is worth \$4.96.

What should a man five feet two inches tall weigh if of good proportions?—A. C. W.

The average weight of men of that height is 124 at the age of 24, 129 at the next five years, 131 for the following five years, for another five years is 133, from 40 to 45 years is 136, reaches the maximum of 138 from 45 to 50 years, and afterward decreases slowly.

Are there any special rules to follow in addressing a letter to a person on a United States warship?—M. E.

Such a letter should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be, and postage should be prepaid, at domestic rates, for vessels in the waters of the United States or its new possessions, or of Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico; elsewhere, at foreign rates. If addressed in care of the postoffice at New York city, the letter will be forwarded at the first opportunity.

What is the meaning of "Great White Bear" as applied to the ruler of Russia? 2. If salt water in freezing loses its salt, why is not the ice that gathers in sea water stored for refrigeration?—W. M. D. Independent Bear; the term is a very old one. 2. Freezing expels salt and other mineral ingredients to an extent that leaves the frozen water very nearly pure, but in the interstices between the ice crystals gathers so much salt brackish or briny water that ice from sea water is unfit for household use.

Has the present King of Portugal children? 2. How long has Senator Wellington, of Maryland, to serve, and how is he classified politically? 3. What are the usual pensions for officers of the army? 4. Are there generals' widows receiving much higher D. L. P. than lieutenants' widows? 2. Until 1903; as an independent Republican. 3. By the month, second lieutenant, \$15; first lieutenant, \$17; captain, \$20; major, \$25; lieutenant colonel and officers of higher rank, \$30. 4. Yes; Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. J. A. Garfield receive \$5,000 a year; Mrs. Philip Sheridan gets \$2,500; eight others have \$2,000, and forty-five others get \$1,500.

At what speed does a very large cannon ball revolve in starting on its flight? 2. By what method is the pressure measured within a gun when it is fired? 3. Does the revolving of the missile affect its course?—M. J. M.

Eighty-four revolutions to the second are made by shot from our twelve-inch rifles. 2. By a contrivance called the No. 10 crusher gauge. It consists of a hollow steel cylinder with one end closed, the other held by a movable tight-fitting piston. The latter end is exposed to the force of the charge, the instrument being screwed into the gun's breech block or into its projectile or it is left in the powder bag. Within the cylinder is a piece of pure copper. This is compressed by the force of the charge, and the pressure can be determined by measurement of the copper after firing. 3. Yes. Most cannon now are rifled to make the shot revolve, as viewed from the rear of

the gun, as do the hands of a watch. This imparts to the projectile a "drift" to the right. For an eight-inch rifle this may be a yard at 1,500 yards range and fifteen yards at 4,500 yards. But being constant for the same rifle and range, allowance can be made for it with entire accuracy.

In the recently organized Australian Federation is there a Congress or Parliament elected by the people? If a body corresponding to our Senate or to an "upper house" is included, are its members appointed by the British crown, or by the British Parliament or Ministry? 2. What is the Federal official title—is it colony or what?—P. J. M.

There is. Its Parliament consists of a Senate of thirty-six members, elected by the direct vote of the people for six-year terms, and a Representative Chamber of seventy-two members, elected popularly for three-year terms. Six senators come from each State; representatives are apportioned according to the population by each census. 2. The Commonwealth of Australia.

Will you give as complete a description as you can of how the opal occurs? In what formation and localities? What is its composition? What is its value?—L. S.

It occurs in igneous rocks—that is, rocks consolidated from a molten state, and the variety called wood-opal, which is silicified wood, is found near siliceous springs derived from volcanic rock. It consists of silica and water, at times as much of the latter as 11 per cent. There are several varieties, from the noble opal and the less valuable fire-opal, both kinds used in jewelry, to common opal, semi-opal, opalized wood and Hyalite, or Muller's glass, the last named without commercial value. Noble opal comes from Hungary, Australia and the Colfax mines between Idaho and Washington. Fire-opal is found in Mexico, Honduras, Oregon and Australia.

#### AT THE ECUMENICAL.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE THIRTEEN.) Making progress he pointed to the fact that at this Ecumenical there was a colored delegate who was a banker, something that hadn't happened before. The English, he said, had always been their friends, but he feared they might turn against his race because of the few colored mendicants who had come over to take advantage of them. He feared, too, that his race had been misrepresented in England. They had been held up as a race of fanatics, but he asked them not to believe this. Last year, he said, there had been 122 lynchings of negroes, but only nineteen of these had been for assaults on white women, and in only eleven cases had the assault been proved. He wanted the English people to ponder these facts and not condemn all for a few.

On that most interesting day when the present condition of world-wide Methodism was under review, many things were said which might easily have fomented denominational pride, with not a few things that were funny, and some, strange to say, that bordered closely on bad language. To the credit of British Methodism it was announced that whereas not many years ago the proportion of academic degrees amongst ministers was one in fifty-two, it was now one in fifteen, and the further statement was made that the ministers who were the best educated were those who were foremost in carrying the gospel to the poor and outcast. Since 1865 the Methodists of Great Britain, we were told, had spent \$8,000,000 on church property alone, and they now, in their churches and foreign missions, offered room in places of worship for about four million people. Since the Ecumenical Conference of ten years ago there had been a union of the different Methodist bodies in Australia. "How," asked Rev. Joseph Berry, "was it brought about?"

By looking at our principles and not seeing our prejudices. We must remember, he said, that we have not only eyes, but eyelids, and eyelids, the little girl said, are the things you don't see with. BRETHREN GOT GAY. Rev. Wesley Guard, speaking of Methodism in Ireland, said when his parents had him christened "Wesley" they were afraid they were branding him with eternal rejection, because the followers of Wesley had been generally despised. But Methodists had now become, if anything, too respectable—so respectable that their grandfathers would hardly know them, but would be the Irishman who said to a man: "When I first saw ye I thought it was ye; ye were nearer I thought it was yer brother, but now I see it's neither ye nor yer brother." Dr. Bracken, also speaking for Ireland, said Methodism had made much progress that the church in his country was almost a totally abstaining church, and he was himself the representative of a ministry that was at once non-drinking and non-smoking.

But the greatest revolutions came, of course, from the United States. Dr. J. F. Goucher, of Baltimore, announced in an admirable address that two-thirds of all the Methodists in the world were under the stars and stripes. In that country, he said, one-third of the people look to the Methodist Church for religious guidance. Joseph Gibson, of Canada, spoke of the great American lakes, so big, he said, that if you put them all together you could baptize in them by immersion a blooming country like this and still have plenty of room to spare. Here was the point at which questionable language began to obtrude itself, and perhaps to the interest of moral safety it is a good point at which to close this letter.

HENRY TUCKLEY.

So They Will. Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. "I suppose," remarked the Observant Boarder, that the tin mills will open now that the strike has ended.

"Yes," added the Cross-eyed Boarder, "tin mills will now make all sorts of tin."

The Carpenter.

That evening, when the Carpenter swept out the fragrant shavings from the workbench floor, And the tools lay in order and shut up, And barred, for the last time, the humble door, A young man of His name save the world, Turned from the laborer's lot forever more.

I wonder, was He glad?

Yes, when the Carpenter went on His way, He thought not for himself of glory or ill, One with his path, through shop or thronging mill, Craved His help 'en to the cross-roads hill, In selling, healing, teaching, suffering—all, His joy, His life, to do His Father's will: And earth and heaven were glad.

—Alice Ranlett.

## L. S. AYRES & CO.

Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods.

### A Proper Material for the

### New Frock

Dress Goods and Silks in variety almost bewildering are strewn along our counters and closely crowded in adjacent shelves. But, what's better, every yard of the showing has a reason for its presence here. Some virtue of texture, beauty of pattern or novelty of style makes a plea for recognition by those who know and appreciate what's correct for the varied garments necessary to my lady's wardrobe. We know this is so because we've spared no pains to make it so. For months we've been planning—investigating—buying, and during the past few weeks every department manager has made his individual trip East to secure the latest novelties and to add to his knowledge of what's right in the fabric world. Is such preparation worth while? You've answered yes already. Now let us show the goods.

### SILKS New and Novel

It's the new things which most especially appeal to one at the opening of a season. Novelty is always welcome, but now it is demanded; and reasonably so. Special features of this silk showing are the multitude of blurred and shadow effects, the new velveteens and corduroys and the handsome plain-color Louisines.

Louisines are shown in all prevailing shades at \$1.00 a yard.

Velveteens with black grounds dotted with white or red and printed in Persian patterns and wide stripes. Corduroys, too; these latter in plain colors. Prices, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

A surprisingly pretty array of fancy silks for waists has been assembled. Good qualities in stylish effects at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

Bright finished Crepe de Chine is now the eminently correct thing for soft clinging evening gowns. This assortment boasts every wanted color in a 24-inch width. You've never seen a better quality for the price—\$1.00.

We have black taffetas, guaranteed to wear, for as little as 75c a yard. One special grade is heavy and brilliant, and is offered at 79c a yard; really worth a dollar.

Imported Shadow Silks, \$1.50 to \$3.00 a yard.

### The NEW GLOVES

They arrived with the first frost—just in time. Usually they are here long before summer ends. But this year makers are very busy—it's to be a season when every woman must have her kid gloves for every occasion.

Your favorite standard makes are all plentifully represented, and every little fad in color and stitching has been given due consideration.

At \$1.00 The Florence, a 2-clasp glove widely sold at \$1.25 a pair and really worth a big purchase and a little profit makes this dollar price possible. Any color or black.

At \$2.00 Jouvins' black Suede gloves, Dunt's Crown quality (finest made) 3-clasp dress kids in newest shades, and Dent's manish street glove in those desirable to bacco browns.

At \$1.50 The ever-popular Dent glove with its pliable texture 3 small clasps and its general air of refinement; some beautiful new shades.

At the same price, Trefousse black Suedes, Foster's French kids in black or colors and Fowne's famous English gloves in gray, red, brown or white—a 2-clasp street glove.

Men's gloves are shown in assortment all so extensive. Good qualities at \$1.00, better ones at \$1.50 and \$1.75 and the world's best at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 a pair.

### CHOICE PICTURES

Several which are highly desirable are now shown along the walls of our art store.

At \$25 a hand colored, platinum reproduction of the famous, \$150,000 Duesen of Devonshire picture. This has a gold-leaf frame and shadow-box.

At \$9 and \$10 two dining room pictures in relief, handsomely framed in Dutch oak, in circle design, appropriately ornamented in dull gild.

At the same prices are some beautiful, hand-colored figures—gold and fencing girls—these in specially designed 16x20-inch frames.

## L. S. AYRES & CO.

### JAP-A-LAC

Varnish Stains are Cheap But NOT Durable. JAP-A-LAC WEARS LIKE IRON. Ah! when the Carpenter went on His way, He thought not for himself of glory or ill, One with his path, through shop or thronging mill, Craved His help 'en to the cross-roads hill, In selling, healing, teaching, suffering—all, His joy, His life, to do His Father's will: And earth and heaven were glad.

—Alice Ranlett.

### FLOOR FINISHES for Hard or Soft Woods.

Unequaled for renewing Woodwork, Furniture, etc. Beautiful imitations of all natural woods. Sold only by

Indianapolis Paint and Color Co.

240-248 Massachusetts Avenue.

Everything for Housekeeping

Cash or Credit.

The Reliable Furniture and Carpet Co.

2, 34, 35 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

### Armstrong Laundry

Packages called for and delivered. PHONES 808

### STOVES

We are prepared to show the most complete assortment—

"Jewel" Base Burners.

"Jewel" Steel Ranges.

Malleable Ranges.

Cash or Payments

Lowest Prices

LILLY & STALNAKER

114-116 East Washington Street



THE CIRCUMSTANCE WITHOUT THE POMP OF WAR

faces from beneath the river bank, but fortunately no one was hurt. The general instantly wheeled his horse with the rest of us and rode back the way we had come. He manifested no more excitement than if he had been on parade, neither was there any grandstand play or bravado. He merely lay back of his horse as quickly as he could, because it was not his purpose then to take on an engagement, and he had no desire to get himself shot in an insignificant skirmish. It was a simple performance of duty under fire, without excitement or trepidation, and with no effort to gain notoriety by any unnecessary display of bravery. I watched him closely after we had reached a place of safety, and I do not believe he experienced a single heart-beat out of place on account of this unexpected and dangerous incident. He seemed to have absolutely no sense of fear.

#### JOHN A. LOGAN IN BATTLE.

Not long afterward the battle of Belmont took place, and it was there that John A. Logan first displayed his qualities as a leader. In the hottest part of the fight, where there was a good deal of excitement and confusion in the ranks, Logan dismounted from his horse, and seizing a musket, placed himself in front of his regiment and shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, soldiers! follow me," he led them out of a dangerous position and saved the day. Logan and the reputation of being a "warrior" and a "warrior" were never indulged in profanity on any other occasion, and was as strict in his morals as a Puritan.

#### FLAG OF TRUCE AND PRETTY SPY.

This battle was made the occasion of a flag of truce correspondence between Gen. Grant and General Polk, the Confederate commander, during which one of our female spies made an unsuccessful effort to get through the latter's lines. The evening following our return to Cairo I was accosted at the hotel by a very pretty and vivacious little black-eyed woman, who said she wanted to go South, and asked me if I thought she could get through the Confederate lines. I very naturally inquired why she wanted to go South, when she told me that, although she was of Northern birth, her husband was a Southerner, and was then a prisoner in Montgomery, Ala. For some reason he had committed while acting as agent for one of the express companies, she thought, so she said, that if she could go South, she might secure his release under some promise to aid the Confederacy, and she declared that she had been referred to me by General Grant for assistance in her endeavor. I immediately recognized this as an effort to get a spy into the enemy's lines, and of course did all I could to help the matter along. The next morning I was sent by boat with a flag of truce to Columbus, and the little lady accompanied me. I had strict orders not to allow any reporters to accompany me, but we had secretly turned into the river and started southward when the captain of the boat found two prominent newspaper men stowed away in the wheelhouse. They were bound to have the news, and would have made a grand "scoop" for their papers had they been permitted to accompany the flag, but our orders were imperative, and there was nothing for them to do but "walk the plank" and go ashore. They were very angry, and immediately afterward began a bitter attack on General Grant through the papers. This was kept up for months, and spread to a number of

lady. She subsequently succeeded in getting through the lines, but what became of her I do not know.

(Copyright, 1901, by W. S. Bryan.)

#### HE GUARDED LINCOLN.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE THIRTEEN.) latter thrusting him bodily from the passage leading to the platform reserved for the President and his party.

"Another attempt on Mr. Lincoln's life remained a secret between him and myself up to this," said Mr. Lamson. "I can give you the story from the President's own lips, for I joined his narrative down the moment I came from his private office, where he confided it to me. It happened this way:

"One April day in 1862, Mr. Lincoln bade me come into his inner room, locked the door and said: 'Hill, I owe you an apology. I have sometimes called you an idiot who ought to be straight-jacketed for foolish apprehensions as to my safety. The way we skulked into this town in the first place has been a source of shame and regret to me, you know, for it did look cowardly. But I am coming around to your way of thinking, Hill.'"

"I was in painful suspense and said, impatiently: 'Proceed, Mr. President, proceed.'"

"HE WAS SHOT AT.

"Well," he continued, "last night, about 11 o'clock, I went out to the Soldiers' Home alone, riding old Abe, as you call him. When I arrived at the foot of the hill on the road leading to entrance of the home grounds, I was jogging along at a slow gait, contemplating what was next to happen in the unsettled state of affairs, when suddenly I was aroused—I must say the arousement lifted me out of my saddle as well as out of my wits—by the report of a rifle. The gunner, I dare say, was not fifty yards away."

"My horse immediately gave proof of decided dissatisfaction at the noise, and with one reckless bound unceremoniously separated me from my \$8 plug hat, with which I parted company without any assent, expressed or implied, on my part. And proceeding at break-neck speed we soon arrived at the home. Meanwhile I was left in doubt whether death was more desirable from being thrown from a runaway federal horse or as the tragic result of a rifle-ball."

"And with a merry twinkle in his eye the President continued, 'I tell you, there is no time on record equal to that made by the two old Abes on that occasion, and I can also say that one of the Abes was frightened on this occasion, though modestly forbids mentioning which is entitled to that distinction.'"

"Then, assuming a serious tone, he concluded: 'Hill, you will agree with me that no good can result at this time from giving that story publicity. It does seem to me that I am in more danger from the augmentation of imaginary peril than from judicious silence, in the danger ever so great; and, moreover, I do not want it understood that I share your apprehensions. I need not, and don't do so now.'"

"And that military escort which Mr. Lincoln afterwards accepted, was it of any use?" I asked.

"Decidedly so," replied the colonel. "I am sure I drove many conspirators out of the business, or, at least, out of Washington."

HENRY W. FISCHER.

At the Zoo.

The sky is gray with rain that will not fall. The clavier plays are coming ghostly mill. Looking with sadness immemorial. The gray earth exact the courage to exist.

Poor troglodytes, penned in northern land, I, too, desire the sun and am a slave. My heart is with you, and I understand The lion taming in his living arena.

—Israel Zangwill.

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Such a letter should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be, and postage should be prepaid, at domestic rates, for vessels in the waters of the United States or its new possessions, or of Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico; elsewhere, at foreign rates. If addressed in care of the postoffice at New York city, the letter will be forwarded at the first opportunity.

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